WASHINGTON

The Present Aspect of the Impeachment Case.

Effect of the Senate's Action on Saturday.

An Early Close of the Trial Expected.

Trouble with the Indians and Russians at Sitka.

REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS CALLED FOR

THE IMPEACEMENT TRIAL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1868. The sudden and unexpected reverse sustained by the defence yesterday has caused a profound ensation here, and not without good cause, for it ems to be admitted generally that unless the Prest dent's counsel can discover some legal ingenuity whereby the rejected testimony as to the President's declaration of intent may be made competent the trial is virtually at its close, nothing remaining but to hear the summing up peeches of the Managers and their opponents. If in the opinion of the Senators General Sherman cannot be examined as to what the President said, explanatory of his object and intention in suspend ng and removing Secretary Stanton; if he cannot relate what occurred in the many conversations pre eding the act which led to this extraordinary im ment, if he cannot state that the Presiden old him no violence was contempleted and that only a peaceful judicial settlement of knotty point was sought for, neither can the Cabinet officers testify on the same point, nor can any other of the witnesses who have been sum-moned for that purpose, with the single exception of whether the case of Stanton comes under the Civil Tenure bill at all, and whether that being taken as proved affirmatively, the mere act of authorizing Thomas to take charge of the War Office constitutes a violation of the provisions of the act, this question of the President's intention is the most one involved in the trial. Supposing therefore, as seems probable now, that the consider Stanton's removal as not within the act, but as a clear violation it, and that it persists in ruling out evidence as to intent, it is manifest that the President's desence is completely shattered and that only one result logically can be reached—a verdict of guilty quent removal. In this view of the matter at would seem as if the whole case will be terminated much sooner than predicted a week ago, and that before the end of the next six days Ben Wade some other new occupant may be doing in a fast age and things are rushing forward with remarkable speed hereabouts. not surprise people, therefore, if, within the brief

as matters look at present there seems to be but little chance of a slip "'twixt the cup and the lip." ponge by any means, for they talk of fighting the tle over again to-morrow, having, it is supposed hit upon some plan, since the adjournment yes-terday, by which they intend to strive to carry What this new plan is I am unable to state, but cer in it is that Stanbery, Evarts, Curtis, Groesbeck and Nelson are sanguine of achieving final triumph and declare that the ruling of yesterday does not shu consider that one of the main points sought to be lished by Sherman's examination was accom shed even yesterday, by showing that the Presient offered the War Office to a man who could not be made a mere tool of. They confidently hope they will yet succeed in having Sherman's letters to the President declining not be ruled out. The idea that the defence is broken or breaking down they scout as absurd, and sarcastically intimate that they will show the bullying But ler and his Managerial colleagues very soon whether the case is breaking down or not. Upon what these sanguine expectations are based I know not, nor so stultify itself after the repeated voting of yesterday as to admit the President' declarations to other parties than Sherman on the question of his peaceful intentions. From the speech of Butler yesterday it also seems certain that he will oppose the admission of any testimony explaining the declaration and intentions before Stanton's re

time I have mentioned. Andrew Johnson shall have become stripped of Presidential authority, and

Benjamin the First elevated to the chief magistracy

It is possible, of course, that something may happer en then and now to upset the programme; but

The way Senators vote puzzles everybody ex-cept themselves, perhaps. It is impossible to analyze it. One day Sumner votes black and the next day white. One day Sprague votes with the Chief Justice and the next against one hour Morgan favors by his vote allowing the utmost latitude in establishment of the President's intentions, and the next hour he seems to have forgotten this little fact and votes to confine the fence within the very narrowest limits. So it is day after day; but in all this strange confusion of voting one feature stands out very prominent, and that is that the Chief Justice in his decisions always carries a respectable number of republican Senators with him. A number quite sufficient, combined with the democratic corporal's guard, to secure the Prest dent's acquittal. It is suggested that there is an object in this mysterious method of voting, and that hat Senators seek is to give to the country the idea that they meet each question separately as it comes up, and vote on it fairly, without any bias or parti probable from the fact that wherever votes are really needed to carry a point for the prosecu tion or to shut out valuable testimony defence, as General Sherman's evidence yesterday, the radical denators are tolerably solid. Thus Morgan voted twice yesterday with the democrats; but a third time, when the vote seemed close and there was danger to the radicals, he wen unceremoniously over to the other side. The motion which was said over yesterday, that as many of the Managers and counsel for the defence shall be per mitted to speak on the final agument as shall choose to do so, will, in all likelihood, be called up to-morrow and passed. The Managers, all of whom desire to be heard, consider it an injustice to curtail their speeches to two on the final argument in so great case as this. Logan went to a good deal of trouble and expense to prepare an elaborate address capable of filling eleven columns of an ordinary newspaper, and he feels naturally mortified at the thought of not being allowed to deliver himself. Williams wants to talk upon the legal questions in the case and to arraign the President on a host of specifications not set down in the regular bill. Thad Stevens, who has no particularly great respect for the Sabbath, has been employed all the day dictating to his secretary th address he expects to put in. The Managers are fear ful of Old Thad. They complain that the House acted very injudiciously in placing him on the Board. His speech, they auticipate, from the wandering character of his memory, will be such a hodge podge of logic and nonsense as to bring ridicule upon the high and solemn tribunal. Senator Sherman seemed to divine the design of the Managers when he moved to relax the twenty-first rale so as to allow three of the Man agers to speak, and this would operate to exclude Thad, as Logan would jump nimbly up after Bing-bam and Boutwell and forestall Stevens. The coun-

sel for the President manifest no desire to make any more speeches than what the rule allows—namely, two. But if the Managers receive the concession sought for Judges Nelson and Groesbeck will put themselves in training.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Failure of the Managers-The Popular Sentiment—The Reticent Senators—Parti an Indiscretion—The President's Position—The Ticket System and a New Rebellion—The Vice Presidency—Wade Ahead.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1803.
Reviewing the popular sentiment, in view of its fluctuations from the commencement of the impeachment trial to the present time, it is astonishin what an extent the opinion has become prevalent that the President will be acquitted. This idea is not based upon any new revelations, nor upon any declarations of those who have exclusive control of the final issue. It is solely attributable to the fact that the Managers have utterly failed to produce a case that carries conviction to the minds of any, save such as are committed from motives of interest or are bound by the shackles of party. In a matter upon which so much interest centres it is natural that the intelligent spectators, who have watched the progress of the trial, should express themselves freely as to the merits of the case and the weight and value of the testimony and arguments These expressions are tempered somewhat, of course, by the political prejudices of those who utter them, nevertheless they are entitled to some weight and will command more or less attention. To say, then, that no candid man, of whatever political party. has the courage to affirm that the impeachers have shown that the President, by a single act, has done anything worthy of impeachment, is not exaggerating or giving undue prominence to the prodominating

In demanding a verdict of guilty the radicals are recklessly consistent. While strangers here, who come from a distance to witness the trial, admit the insufficiency of the claim for conviction, they readily adopt the popular argument that the arbitrary law of necessity must and shall prevail. The radical members of the House openly proclaim this, the fanatical position of the "High Court" reiterate it, and every night it is sent over the wires, and occasionally under the "by authority" stamp of the General of the Armies. The strait to which the party is reduced is readily admitted. There is no attempt to conceal the terrible extremity to which it is reduced. To acquit the President is to decline to rule, to accept ruin and to convict Grant. To avert these is the daily and nightly office of those who sit culiar quality of wisdom which has latterly distin guished his utterances. It is true, conceal it as they doubt imposes. They suffer the torture of suspense and insecurity because, with all their assurance and bravado, they cannot assume with perfect confidence that impeachment is im fatt accompt, as we shall presently show.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that have been used to discover the status of the Senate upon the momentous question now under investigation, there have not thus far been any result s that are in the least satisfactory or conclusive. The rett cent members remain persistently dumb. Opinions are prevalent as to how they will record their votes in deciding the verdict, and if the popular bias favors the idea that they will be for acquittal it is only be

in deciding the verdict, and if the popular bias favors the idea that they will be for acquittal it is only because they have judiciously refrained from any utterances that would give a clue to their private sentiments; or rather, because they have resisted the importunities of those who have already decided the contest in favor of Mr. Wade, it is naturally inferred that they have strength and integrily to judge the case upon its merits, "fairly and impartially," in accordance with their oath-bound piedge. It is certain, at all events, that these men are builted proof against the efforts of partisan jurors, who do not restrain their zeal for conviction as a party necessity. If resistance has any significance it favors the President only in this—that his acts may, to some extent, be udged by the law and the evidence.

The anxiety of the leading radicals of the Senate and House to induce a committal on the part of a sufficient number to insure a verdict of guilty has latterly been so apparent as no tonly to provoke comment and censure, but it has also exposed the most glaring acts of indiscretion. It has exhibited the weakness of the prosecution, the failure of the Managers to present a strong case and the necessity for demanding conviction to save the party from the odium of acquittal. It is impossible to conceal these effects or to avoid the fatal consequences they entail. As an offset the conspicuous actors in the plot are now charging that the President has also endeavored to bring influences to bear upon members of the court in order to procure their votes against conviction, but on his part he invites the most searching investigation, and denies that it is possible to show that a single member has been approached in his behalf, or that an insinuation has escaped either himself or any one acting for him that would bear a construction, but on his part he invites the most searching induced that a number of responsible and very horarity of flees are now vacant which the President has power to fill, and that he

impartial trial and to be judged by the only guides that henorable men, who value their reputation and place a proper estimate upon their solemn obligations, can adopt, and whatever may be the result, even though it be adverse, to meet it bravely. He has weighed the whole matter deliberately, and is resolved that the few months remaining of his official term would be dearly purchased by any act that could bring reproach upon him or his friends. The partisan cry of "crucify him" has prepared him somewhat for a consummation corresponding with the demand of his enemies, and he has learned to contemplate it complacently and somewhat with the courage of a marryr whose sacrines might arrest the ruinous consequences that are daily accumulating under the practical working of the Congressional policy. If he has at times felt a natural interest in the personal effects of impeachment, the political significance attached to it by those who have it in hand has induced him to sink his individual identity, of the party that innared the course of the convictions he candidly succession in the party that innared the country, and that his defence will be a nowerful and conjugate refutation of all the charges, at the country, and that his defence will be a nowerful and conjugate refutation of all the charges, at the president may possibly escape the fate infended for him by his persecutors, it is proper to say that this idea is most likely to gain popularity here, where every event connected with the that is freely discussed as it transpires, and the fate in the prevalent proper to say that this idea is most likely to gain popularity here, where every event connected with the that is freely discussed as it transpires, and the resident in the proper to say that this idea is most likely to gain popularity here, where every event connected with the resident in the provision of the transpires, and the resident him to the proper to the resident of the responsibility involved in the result resident in the series of the resident proper t

exclude the general public from their proceedings no one seems to know. Perhaps some member of that august body would condescend to explain.

Considerable canvassing is going on here over the republican nomination for the Vice Presidency. It is generally conceded that the contest has practically narrowed down to Wade and Colfax. From the delegates to the Chicago Convention so far elected the friends of Mr. Wade count upon Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Kansas and California solid, and part of Michigan and New Jersey, making in all one hundred and thirty-four delegates. The friends of Mr. Colfax claim Indiana and all of New Jersey, and Michigan and part of Tennessee and Missouri—fifty-two delegates in all. Senatos Wilson expects to carry the majority of the New England States. Only Rhode Island and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine have yet elected. It is estimated that should Pennsylvania or New York or both cast their votes, after complimentary ones for Fenton and Curtin, solid for Wade, he will be nominated, two hundred and fifty being a majority of the whole, even though he should not get all the Western States, which have not yet elected delegates. Wade's friends also claim that he will get all the New England which have not yet elected delegates. Wade's friends also claim that he will get all the New England States after a compilmentary vote for Wilson.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Causes of Delay in Building the New York Post Office.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868. There has been a great deal of complaint among the citizens of New York city—for which they have good and sufficient cause—about the incomprehensi-ble delay attending the erection of the projected Post Office and Court House. Everybody could understand that the preparation of plans for the edifice and the settlement of the preliminaries were taking up an unreasonable length of time; but very few can understand who is to biame for the procrastination.
Your correspondent, happening to fall into conversation yesterday with an able and experienced

architect and civil engineer, who has been for a long time past in the service of the government, gathered a few points in relation to the New York Post Omce that may be interesting to the public, coming as they do from one who has given the whole subject a care-

First, it was suggested that a large proportion of the time was uselessly consumed in making a trip to Europe for the purpose of examining the construca brief consultation with any one familiar with the plans of those buildings, would have disclosed the fact that no plan of a post office in Europe could be fact that no plan of a post office in Europe could be adopted in this country, for the reason that no European country has a postal system like our own. One feature alone of the European postal systems—the absence of the "box delivery," which forms so prominent a feature in ours—would render the plans of their offices unsuitable for adoption in the United States. The interior arrangement of a post office which has no box delivery would of course be more compact than one which must be provided with thousands of boxes for private individuals, as well as for the general delivery. No advantages, therefore, could be derived from an inspection of foreign post offices, except by the individual who is thus enabled to make a comfortable European tour at the expense of the government.

post offices, except by the individual who is thus enabled to make a comfortable European tour at the expense of the government.

Another prominent cause of delay in fixing apon a plan arose from the number of archiects interested in the one finally adopted. A controlling desire on the part of the commission to incorporate in one plan all the features of the number of archiects interested in the one finally adopted. A controlling desire on the part of the commission to incorporate in one plan all the features of the numberous plans submitted which struck them as being meritorious led to the adoption of one, after long and mature deliberation, protracted by hesitation between this and that competitor, which combined portions of the plans of several architects. This new composite order af architecture having so many authors, the details, as a matter of course, could not be speedily decided, from the difficulty of providing for all the friends of the authors who enjoyed superior facilities for furnishing building material.

These obstacles, however, having at length been surmounted, the plan, together with its specifications and estimates, is presented to Congress, and more delay must inevitably result from the doubts engendered in the minds of some of the committee as to whether the same beauty of exterior finish could not be obtained for a more moderate sum, with a little alteration of the interior construction.

These doubts induce the committee to refer the whole case to the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to obtain thereon the opinion of the government architect. His opinion, after the lapse of further time, finally comes in the shape of a "wet blanket" on the main features of the plan. The report does not tend to dispet the doubts of the House committee, which seems to feel the necessity of examining a little further into certain portions of the plan; such, for instance, as the wholesale use of iron for inside finish.

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Ten Days' Notice Expired and Nobody Hurt-Alarm Among American Citizens of African Descent-Downing, the Oystermau, and Bob, the Bootblack, Doomed-What Bob Thinks of the 'Rastocratic Niggers.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1868. This city has caught the Ku Klux Klan infection with a vengeance, and threatening letters have these terrible fellows of the Klux, and notices were served upon them considerately suggesting the propriety of giving a timely order for a coffin, as the end was near at hand and their lease of life to expire five or ten days after the receipt of the notice. These documents were of all shapes and sizes and displayed an inexhaustible fertility of invention in their peculiar phraseology and a limitless variety of styles in the matter of penman ship. In fact, there must be as many industrious scribes in the society of the Ku Klux as there are in the Post Office Department. As has been said, the prominent men in the radical party were first honored with the sanguinary effusions that have so dis turbed Forney's equanimity of mind; but the Ku Kinx, either thinking that their work was but partially done or that the distinguished recipients of their letters paid no heed to the ghastly warnings therein conveyed, turned attention to the task of spreading terior and dismay through the ranks of the great radical auxiliary army—the Ethiopian dibig guns who have been already duly served with notice to quit should have been despatched yester-day, as the ten days' reckoning from the first of April then expired. Nothing dreadful has happened so far, and these gentlemen have survived the tremor of suspense as to their fate and are once more enjoy ing their usual equanimity. Not so, however, with some of our African brethren, to whom the Ku-Klux have been paying more recent attention. From Downing, of oyster fame, standing at the apex of the pyfamid of negro society in Washington down to Bob, the bootblack at Willard's Hotel, there has been a shaking and a shivering worse than swamp

Thus have the Ku Klux Klan diverted Downing' attention from his oysters—and just now the call for "a dozen roast on the half shell" makes him shudder involuntarily as though the voice of the Kiux sounded

in his ears:- HEADQUARTERS KU KLUX KLAN,

HEADQUARTERS KU KLUX KLAN,
PROVISIONAL DEPARTMENT POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1868.
DOWNING BEWARE. [Figure of a dagger.]
You are a marked from Pigure of a comm.]
Marked for the knife and the come. [Death's head and cross bones.]
You will not stick to your oysters and let politics

What had you to do with the War Departmen abroglio? What had you to do with the affairs o What had you to do with the War Department imbroglio? What had you to do with the affairs of the President?

You have set yourself up as a leading negro. You shall lead them to hell.

If you are in Washington ten days after this reaches you it will be as a corpse. Neither the F. Y. A. M., the U. L. A. nor your friends in the G. A. R. can save you.

Remember Lincoin.

By order of Death. [A death's head and cross bones.]

Assassin. [Figure of a sword.]

Assassin. [Figure of a sword.]
Adjutant.
[Death's head and cross bones, and figure of a

Downing is not yet a corpse, though the foregoing is enough to make anybody provide himself for another stage of existence. He strives to imitate Ben Wade by putting on a light and careless exterior; but in his pensive moments Downing upbraids himself for ever having anything to do with the Was Department, even in the way of furnishing poor Stanton with a lunch of oyster soup. Beyond sending in the whole shell a dozen or two bivatives to the Executive Mansion, to the presiding officer ad interim of the kitchen, he solemnly proclaims his ignorance of the President's affairs. He might have made suggestions as to the regular appointment of a cook in place of the one who is there ad interim, but otherwise the Kiux nor any other kian can hold him accountable for the present juncture in the affairs of the nation. Strangest thing of all, however, in this startling epidemic of mysters and assassination, our colored is enough to make anybody provide himself for

brethren have caught the contagion, and got up a Ku Klux Klan of their own.

Hear what Bob Williams, the head bootblack—beg pardon, the boot enameller, as he styles himself—of Willard's Hotel, has to say about it:—

"I'se stump speaker ob de Fust ward, and de oder night I toid dem 'rastocratic niggers up dar dat I wasn't de man to stand any dominizan' ober me; dat I wasn't de man to stand any dominizan' ober me; dat I was an unfisticated republican, and went in for de rights of all mea, male and female, See dat black brush!" Here Bob threw himself into one of his customary stump attitudes and flourished a big brush of very black appearance indeed. "Well, I'se ondifferent to de color ob a man's face, don't care wedder he's black or blue, long as he stands up for de rights and de religion ob de unibersal family of Jim, Sham and Jibbet. New dese rastocratic niggers up dar got down on me, and dey went and got up a ky Klan Klux Klax to 'timidate me and disensiave de colored race agin, so dey sends me dis notice," saving which Roh nullad fowth a huga shace up a Ky Kian Klux Klax to 'timidate me and disensiave de colored race agin, so dey sends me dis notice," saying which Bob pulled forth a huge sheet of paper daubed at the corners with blacking, a coffin and cross-bones in the middle and at the top the ominous words, "Deth to nigger Bob;" then below, "Your coffin is ready, your doom is fixed, and in ten days from this you depart. Guess you won't make no more nize in the Pirst ward; the Ku Klux Klan is after you. Signed by the master of the Klan—Potomack." "Dar it is," exclaimed Bob, looking at the coffin with renewed horror. "Dars de way dese 'rastocratic niggers wants to fix me; but I stand by de constitution, in de words of de 'flustrous George Jackson, and I defies de machinery of de traitors." Bob intends to preserve this interesting document and when he has time to spare from the shining duties of his profession he mitends to impeach the whole class of "rastocratic niggers" in the "Fust ward."

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, April 12, 1868. War in Alaska-Apprehended Massacre of

Americans by Indians and Russians. The Navy Department has received official advices from Sitka to the effect that a concerted attack upon the Americans at that point is contemplated by the indians and Russians, and that a massacre is imminent unless the United States troops now there are reinforced.

Indian Troubles in the Northwest.
Well informed parties from the Indian country, who are now in Washington engaged in transa business for the interest of the various tribes of the extreme Northwest, express their apprehension of a months. In several localities from which reports have from time to time been received __ atlafaction great measure to the din fulfilling treaty stipulations, and also account of outrages committed reprintly urged Congress for an appropriation of money to make good the promises and negotiations of the Peace Commissioners, but legislative action has been delayed by the impeachment trial. Customs Collectors Required in Texas-Smug-gling on the Gulf Coast.

The Treasury Department is considerably embarrassed, it seems, from the want of a number of officers in some of the Texas customs collection dis tricts. Vigorous efforts are being made to induce the Senate to take action on the nominations now before it in order to prevent the present confusion which exists in customs affairs in that section from resulting in permanent trouble. At Brownsville neither a collector nor a deputy is on duty, the former being dead and the latter in arrest for fraudu lent practices. The duties are being collected by Treasury agents sent there to make investigations, and they being only acting officers cannot be held officially responsible for any deficiencies in the collection of the revenue. There has been no collector of customs at Corpus Christi for the past year, and along the whole line of the Rio and more energetic officers than any other part of our borders, matters are considerably mixed, and are gradually becoming loose, owing to the absence of the proper officials.

The Treasury force for the prevention and suppres sion of smuggling has been quite active along the Gulf of Mexico, and has been eminently successful in defeating the plans of the horde of smugglers that infests the region about Barritaria bay. A short time since, in an attack made by the Treasury agents on a gang of smugglers at that point, one of the principal leaders was killed and another dangerously wounded, and the raids made upon them re cently have compelled them to seek other fields of

Statistics of Trade and Commerce The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, who has just issued his monthly report, furnishes the following statistics of imports and exports, including the Pacific ports:—

Pacific ports:—
Imports for the year ending December 31, 1867, \$381,115,192, of which \$10,864,318 were gold and siver; during the month of January, 1868, \$22,012,326, of which \$702,237 were gold and silver; during the month of February, 1868, \$27,065,001, of which \$641,843 were gold and silver.
Foreign exports for the year ending December 31, 1867, \$23,564,905, of which \$800,506 were gold and silver; during the month of January, 1868, \$1,779,735, of which \$849,447 were gold and silver; during the month of February, \$1,091,349, of which \$425,000 were gold and silver.
Domestic exports for the year ending December 31, 1867-Gold and silver, \$7,469,092; total, as re-

were gold and silver.

Dome-tic exports for the year ending December
31, 1867—Gold and silver, \$7,459,092; total, as re-

ported in mixed currences, \$400,377,371; total, reduced to specie currency, \$301,053,820.

During the month of January—Gold and silver, 7,287,767; total, as reported in mixed currencies, \$39,486,043; total, reduced to specie currency, \$31,

During the month of February—Gold and silver, \$4,005,632; total, as reported in mixed currencies, \$36,145,635; total, reduced to specie currency, \$27,-035,529.

Late accounts from Crete say that the whole non-combatant population of Apocorona have retired to the mountains, waiting to be conveyed to Greece by the ships of Christian Powers. A Russian frigate landed on the 6th of March six hundred women and children at the Piraus. Prince Charles of Wallachia and Moldavia has responded to the appeal of the Cretan Commsssion by a donation of 12,000 francs. The National Assembly of the provisional government of Crete has sent to the House of Representatives an address, both in English and in Greek, appealing to the United States of America:-

First.—To recognize the provisional government of Crete.

Second.—To pledge the moral and material support of the noble and freedom loving people, from whom they have already received many tokens of sympathy.

Third.—To give their protection in order to secure the complete emancipation and independence of the island.

Emergh.—Expecially that the Fried.—Secure

l. Isamo.

Fourth—Especially that the United States Ambassador at Constantinople be instructed to co-operate with the Ambassadors of those European Powers which are active with the Sublime Porte in behalf of

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has the subject under consideration.

AQUATIC.

Inter-Collegiate Boat Race in England-Oxford Versus Cambridge-Oxford Victo-

The race between Oxford and Cambridge, which occurs annually on the Thanks, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four miles, came off on the 4th inst. in the presence of thousands of spectators. Excitement never ran higher than on the present race. Both banks of the river were thronged with blue-garbed masses of human beings, embracing partisans of Cambridge or Oxford, clad in the ligh or dark blue of their favorite crew. Boats of every description dotted the river, and darted to and fro with the rapidity of race craft seeking good positions to witness the aquatic Derby. The steam yacht of H. R. H. was present, bearing the Prince of Wales, the Princess, guite recovered from her recent liness, and a number of the nobility. On the Victoria swarmed the Oxonians, prophesying victory; the Contabs, on a rival boat, brimming with hope that the late changes in the Oxonians prophesying victory; the Contabs, on a rival boat, brimming with hope that the late changes in the Oxonians, prophesys, and the properties and starter, and a large steamer, chartered by Bell's Life, was laden with reporters, sporting baronets, puglists, theatrical and other distinguished people. Great care was exercised to keep away from the contesting boats, and in that respect the English are far abeat of the meddlesome, venturous, reckless Americans, who generally run some one or other down, and nearly always wash the competitors in a race, to the great detriment of their speed. The Oxford crew of this year, although not a pretty one to look at, proved themselves warmers for work. They were in the most superbo condition, and had trained down to an unusual fineness and excellence. Their stroke is about thirty-eight to the minute. Cambridge, despite their severe loss by the death of one of their orack carsmen, presented a very creditable appearance. Their stroke was neater than that of their description dotted the river, and darted to and fro

preliminary trouble the boats took the word and got off well together, Cambridge slightly in advance; Oxford pulling about thirty-seven to the minute, gained perceptibly. At the Soap Works they quickened their stroke, and after a tight struggle forged ahead of their opponents off Chiswick church. This position they held with slight improvement until under Barnes' bridge they were two lengths ahead, and eventually won by about three lengths. The time announced was twenty minutes.

YACHTING.

The Approaching Season-New Yachts-Addi-tions and Alterations-Proposed Contests.

The lovers of the time-honored pastime of yachting cannot help feeling joyous at the unexampled progress already observable in the necessary prelimina ries incident to opening the aquatic season in the waters around the metropolis. There is a spirit not only to be noticed among the members of the New York Yacht Chub, but, emulating that feeling, the owners of the knife-edged clippers of sister organic zations are entering into the idea of the grand re creation of the coming summer with all their known energy, and will soon begin putting their various aquatic pets in order for the days of honorable

A tour around the yachting club houses gives one an idea of the work that has already been "cut out;" and within a few days, should the gental weather of yesterday continue, the repairing and overhauling of yachts, which include to the uninitiated the mysteries of caulking, aligning masts, adjusting spars, &c., will in earnest be commenced, suggesting to aquaticdom grand pleasures and grander vic-

tories.
The changes in the ownership of many vessels have This changes in the ownership of many vessels have already taken place, and the several new yachts referred to in the Herald recently are being hurried forward to completion. There will be additions in the New York Club of a nature to demonstrate that the ardent spirit of yachting with its members will not cuiminate until their marine outnumbers, even now as it does outsail, the boasted crafts of foreign organizations. Among the more recent additions to the club is that of a fine sloop, built at Philadelphia, of some seventy-five tons burden, and owned by the veteran yachtiman Captain R. F. Loper. The sloop Eva, built by Robert Fish and owned by Mr. C. R. Penniman, is being changed to a schooner. Those who remember her brilliant achievements during last season will trust that this alteration will not affect her speed. Her name will be changed to the Pauline.

In the Brooklyn Yacht Club there is also the gratifying evidence of a determination to early inaugurate the season. Around the club house near Gowanus bay the majority of the yachts are quietly reposing but their winter coverings of old salis have been removed, and in the instance of the schooner Mystic, with several smaller vessels, have been hauled from their berths and work upon them already commenced. This club hold their annual meeting within a few days, when the election of officers, time of regatas and other important matters will be decided upon. Commodore G. W. Kidd, owner of the yacht Alice, will, all probability, continue to fill the post of honor during this year, and ex-Commodore Whiting, an old and ardent yachtsman, will, it is understood, be elected Rear Commodore. The Brooklyn Yacht Club his year will influse greater zest into their doings than ever before, and in many races will their yachts be able to show their admirable qualities.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, are certainly in a prosperous state when their short existence is considered. Less than two years since they held their first regatta, but since then they have increased already taken place, and the several new yachts referred to in the HERALD recently are being hurried forward to completion. There will be additions

The Hoboken Yacht Club have already added to their list two new boats, respectively sixiy feet and forty-five feet in length, thirty-five tons and twenty five tons burden each, and several prominent mem-

association. Work will soon be confinenced on their proposed new club house at the Elysan Fields. The officers of this club for the ensuing year, not before published, are as follows:—

Commodore—V. Vuillaume.
Vice Commodore—S. Griswold.

Recording Secretary—F. Marcile.

Corresponding Secretary—F. Klenan.

Treasurer—Geo. L. Clarke.

Measurer—Chas. L. Reynolds.

The Bayonne Yacht Club is also progressing admirably. Commodore Gunther's new boat, the Domino, aiready referred to, was launched on the 4th inst. and is now being rigged. Mr. l. Van Winkle has a yacht, twenty-five feet in length, in process of construction by Mr. Fletcher, the yacht builder. When completed and the season is ushered in it is proposed that Mr. Van Winkle and Commodore Gunther shall have a scrub race from their anchorage at Bayonne around the lighthouse and return. It will be novel in this respect, that having no assistance in the management of their boats in this contest, it will demonstrate the scamenship of these gentlemen as well as the speed of the respective crafts. This club will have two regatas during the season, each of which will be noteworthy for speedy yachts and intrepid sailors.

A Cap from Queen Victor's-Royal Compli-

A Cup from Queen Victor's—Royal Compliment to a New Club.

(From Bell's Life in London, March 28.)

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give a cup to the Royal Thames Yacht Club to be sailed for during the ensuing summer. The noble Commodore, Lord Airred Paget, will shortly meet the sailing committee to settle the conditions and fix a suitable day for the royal gift to be competed for. The next monthly ballot meeting is appointed to be held at the Royal Thames Yacht Club house, Albemarle street, Piecadilly, on Wednesday, April 1, when several candidates for admission, including the Right Hon. Early Vane, Lotus, schooner, 188, and screw steam yacht of 200 tons will be balloted for. Prior to the ballot the house dinner is announced for half-past six P. M., at which a large number of yachting men and their friends are expected to assemble.

The fine square rigged schooner yacht Goshawk, 252 tons, Mr. T. Broadwood, owner, is expected to hoist the blue peter on Monday next, 30th inst., and sail from Plymouth on a cruise to the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

The clipper schooner Cambria, built for Mr. James Ashbury, is purposed to be launched from Ratsey's yard, Cowes, on April 7. She is a beautiful model, and expected to prove a "dyer" during the coming facing scason.

The Inconstant, schooner, Mr. W. Coward owner, is commissioned at Portsmouth, and about to sail for the Channel Isles. The schooners Alarm, G. Duppa; Chorister, H. Pigeon; Fleur de Lys. H. W. Birch; Gloriana, A. O. Wikinson; and several other craft, are about fitting out for the season.

The members of this rising institution for the encouragement of good sport, and our aquatic readers generally, will be glad to hear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been graciously pieased to grant to the new Thames Yacht Club a warrant to hoist the blue ensign of her Majesty's neet with the distinguished marks of the club, a print of which will be forwarded to the members of royal yacht clubs. The club regat

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENS COUNTY HIGHWAYMEN. - On Friday even ng, while Mr. Benjamin Mott, of Far Rockaway, was roceeding along the main road from Hempstead to Jamaica, he was set upon by three men, two of Jamaica, he was set upon by three men, two of whom got into the wagon, while the third seized the horse. Mr. Mott immediately began an assault upon the intruders in the wagon and presently succeeded in ejecting them, seeing which the fellow who held the horse loosened his grasp and started to their assistance. Mr. Mott seized the opportunity and gave the whip to the animal, who started on the run, leaving the highwaymen behind. When the party saw how they had been baffied they drew their revolvers and fired at him several times, but he was too far away for their shots to affect him.

EFISCOPAL CONVOCATION.—A convocation of the

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION .- A convocation of the Episcopal clergy of Long Island will be held at As toria on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d, in the Church of the Redeemer

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Resignation of Assemblyman Glen-The Erfe Railway Contest-The New Bill a Special Order for Next Tuesday-Expected Revelations from the Investigating Committees-The Proposed Rates of Pay for the Fire Department-The Quarrel Over the Excise ALBANY, April 11, 1868.

The only sensation in the Legislature to-day was the resignation of Mr. Glen, the gentieman from Wayne, who has been the cause of all the excitement on the subject of the charges of bribery and corruption. The document conveying it was given to the House in full, but was not allowed to be entered upon the journal. Mr. Glen, after its reading, withdrew and will not again take his sent in the Assembly chamber. His retirement does not, of course, interfere with or interrupt the investigation which is now going on with closed doors. Whether it will result in anything, nowever, is another question. The charges and countercharges are so numerous and the rumors so rife that, if true, it would be difficult to find many who could cast the first stone. The present Legisla ture is not as corrupt as the one which preceded it. The leaders of the dominant party sought to keep out corruption for party purposes. Now, no man of common sense doubts for one instant that there has been corruption. It was occasioned by those who broke cose from the leading strings of the chiefs, and as the minority had nothing to suffer but all to gain by giving the Legislature a bad name, many of its members were not loath to join in the general game of the spoils. The two political parties in the Legislature are mere puppets in the hands of the politicians who are pulling the wires for State and national objects. It would not require a very searching investigation to show that the whole movement initiated by Mr. Glen was the result of a scheme projected in the Republican Central Committee, the cue having been given, probably, by the radical cabal at Washington, for New York, after all, is the great battle ground, and must not be lost to to them in the Presidential struggle. The democrats.

mittee, the one naving ocean given, probably, by the radical cabal at Washington, for New York, after all, is the great battle ground, and must not be lost to for them in the Presidential struggie. The democrate, equally determined to carry the State, perfected a pian whereby the majority of last November was must be impaired, which pian embraced the restants of the party to decency of conduct in the State Lorindariure. They succeeded admirably and have shown quite a clean record in comparison with the remotifican Legislature of 18-67, and this despite the altered corruption in connection with the liarlem Mitk belt, the Erie bill and a few others. The radica's had taken the alarm at the continued virtue of their democratic Legislature and to the party next fail.

The appointment of the Senate investigating committee has created the utmost consternation. Lieutenant Governor Woodford selected three men whose characters are unimpeachable—viz. Senators Halt. Edwards and Thayer. The power with which they are invested is se extensive that they will be able to thoroughly sife every charge and every rundfor orruption. If these runnors may be believed, there are members of the Senate as deep in the mire as their fellow legislators down stairs. The Eric Railway litigation seems to be the pitch which no one has succeeded in touching without becoming defiled.

An attempt was made in the Senate to-day to go into Committee of the Whole on the Erie bill rece. Its friends succeeded at length in having it set down as the special order on Tuesday next, humediately after the reading of the journal, with the understanding that it is to be gone through with and disposed of. It will, of course, pass, if we may believe the indications. The ering my starts will first bleed its partisans and then let it go down stairs, where its friends wall again undergo dae feetiniary pliebotomy. The "trung" up starts would not course should be partited with counsel by one of the parties which from the stage of the application for the face of the par the Board, as they shall determine on each participar application; for a license for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, a cand beer, to persons other than proprietors of keepers of hotels, restantants or refectories, a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, to be fixed by the Board, a; they shall determine in each particular application; for a license to keepers or proprietors of hotels, for the sale of strong and spirituous hquors, wines, ale and beer, a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, to be fixed by the Board as they shall determine in each particular application, regard being license to keepers or proprietors of hotels, for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, where, ale and beer, a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, to be fixed by the Board as they shall determine in each particular application, regard being had to the probable amount of business; to all proprietors and keepers of first class residurants or refectories, for a license for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, the sum of \$500; to the proprietors or keepers of other restanants or refectories, for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, the sum of \$200, or less, in the discretion of the Board of Excise. The question as to which are of the first or other class shall be determined by said Board, in their discretion, and their judgment thereon shall be dial and conclusive for the purposes of this act. In all cases the said Board of Excise shall, for the purposes of this section, determine whether the place at which strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are proposed to be sold, is a hotel, restaurant or refectory, and their judgment them whether the place at which strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are proposed to be sold, is a hotel, restaurant or refectory, and their first of our contained as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, sell, give and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer orderly and quiet, and between the hours of half-past twelve o'clock A. M. and four o'clock A. M. completely and effectually closed; but on every Saturday night such places shall be so closed at twelve o'clock and shall not be again opened until four o'clock on Monday morning. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the travelling public upon Sunday, subject to the restrictions contained in this act.

The bill for a railroad in 125th and other streets in the upper part of the city, and which is a mere connection between the Hud

from the two railroads mentioned, how rely upon the bill.

PAY OF THE FIES DEPARTMENT.

The bill to provide for an additional Metropolitan Pire Commissioner and to regulate and establish the pay of the members of the Metropolitan Pire Department has been moved forward. It proposes that ment has been moved forward in the pepartment shall be as follows:—The privates, of the members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department shall be as follows:—The privates, drivers, stokers and tiller men of said department doing duty in the city. of New York, and attached to the Apparatus drawn by horses, shall be paid at the fate of \$1,200 per annum; the district engineers at the rate of \$1,000 per annum; the district engineers at the rate of \$2,000 per annum; the desistant forman at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sesistant engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sesistant engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sesistant engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the Assistant engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the Assistant engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the chief engineer at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the officer of the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sense at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the officer of the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sense at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sense at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sense at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; the sense at the rate of \$3,000 per annum;

RETURN OF THE PAPERS STOLEN FROM THE BANK AT SCITUATE, R. I.—On Thurday afternoon a bag was taken to the office of the City Clerk, directed to Mr. Williamson, Recorder of Deeds, which had come with the continuation of the papers. He was doubtful at first whether to pay the expressage and take the bag, as he was not expecting one, but finally did so. On opening it he found it contained the papers taken from the Scituate Bank, such as deeds, bank books, wills, &c., which belonged to private persons and were in the bank for safe keeping.